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G. D. COLLEGE BULLETIN SERIES

No. 3

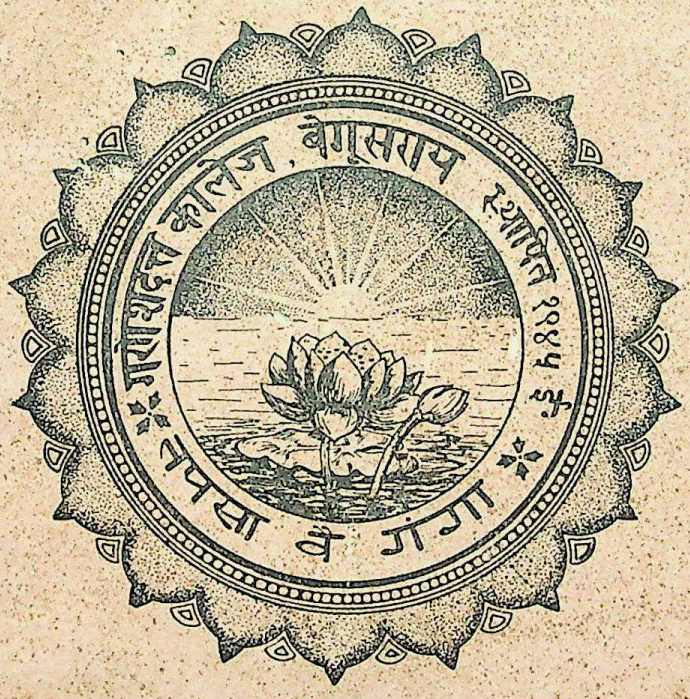
CHAKWARS OF BEGUSARAI

AND

Other Records

State
LUCKNOW.

(i) The Chakwars of Begusarai–(with plate)
(ii) A report on the exploration of Rani Godhna–
(iii) Indigo-plantation in Begusarai Subdivision–
(iv) Catalogue of Muslim Coins (with plates)



Published on behalf of

THE JAYASWAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AND

MUSEUM

GANESH DATTA COLLEGE, BEGUSARAI, BIHAR

(INDIA)

By

PROF. RADHAKRISHNA CHAUDHARY M. A. (PAT.) PURANSASTRI,

President of the Society.

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Introduction

We are glad to place before the Scholars our Bulletin No. 3 on the "Chakwars of Begusarai and other records" on the basis of our new finds. It will not be out of place to point out that the establishment of the Ganesh Datta College had broken a new path in the field of Archaeological and Historical research in Bihar. Dr. B. B. Mazumdar, President, Hyderabad Session of the All India Political Science Congress (1951), while presiding over the second Anniversary of our society, observed—"No other college in Bihar can claim to have discovered such important inscriptions and historical records which are likely to throw light on the forgotten period of Bihar's history." That our society has done very useful work has been acknowledged by the leading historians of India. The paucity of funds certainly stands in our way. Whatever we have been able to do as yet is due to the generosity of the college authorities, who have helped us ungrudingly in the publication of our Bulletins. We now hope that the Goverment will now come forward to help the Society in its work of not only revealing the past of Begusarai but also in publishing ancient archaeological and historical records of different periods of Indian history, which we hope to discover in near future. We are sure our prayer will not go unheeded.

Our acknowledgements are due to:—

(i) The Hon'ble Sri Ramcharitra Singh, Minister, Incharge of Irrigation and Electrification, Government of Bihar, for his keen and personal interest in the activities of our Society.

(ii) Sri Brajmohan Sharma of Samho, a direct descendant of Bakhtawar Singh, Raja of the Chakwars, for his untiring labour in collecting the original documents of the Chakwars of Begusarai. Without his cooperation, the paper on the "Chakwars of Begusarai" would not have seen the light so early.

We are also thankful to Sri Bishwanath Singh Sharma, Secretary, G. D. College, Principal G. D. Chakravarty and Prof. S. N. Singh. Vice-Principal & Head of the Department of History for their valuable help and guidance.

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(i) The Chakwārs of Begusarai

Antiquity of Sāmho—

Sāmho is situated on the bank of the river Ganges. Sāmho seems to be a very ancient village. Its antiquities have now been washed by the Ganges. Some ancient Buddhist sites are at a distance of few miles from Sāmho. Uren, an ancient Buddhist site in the district of Monghyr, is at a distance of six miles from Sāmho. Lord Buddha is said to have spent one of his rainy seasons at Uren and is believed to have visited Sāmho also. Before the destruction of Samho by the Ganges, various dihs and mounds were there and people used to find a large number of antiquities. During this period of destruction, an image of Buddha (in blackstone) was discovered. This image is inscribed and represents various mudrās. It is now preserved in a temple. This image can be placed between 9th and 10th century A.D. The inscription reads "Svasti ye Dhammo hetu Prabhabā hetun (=Tesan) Tathāgato hyavadat = (Tesan) cha yo Nirodha evam vādi mahāsramah"—

Meaning—" Blessings—Those functions that are born of causes—The Tathāgata indeed knew that causes and that restraint of these too, the great Sramana saying thus."

There was a sacred place known as Chandi Asthan. There was a very old well and even today the villagers say that the well was filled in by the Europeans in the 18th century. About thirty five years when the whole site was being destroyed by the Ganges a big incised brick was discovered near the well. The theme of the incised brick was that in fasli 760 (= 1351 – 52 A. D.) the well was repaired by one Dhiraj Singh and thereby the latter incurred an expenditure of Rs. 485/10/- only on that account. That brick was preserved in the village. In 1925-26, Sir Ganesh Datta Singh and the Collector of Monghyr, visited Sāmho. The Collector took away the incised brick. Where that incised brick is kept, nobody knows.

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Traditional history—

The Chakwars belong to high caste Hindu and they claim one Chirain Misra as their ancestor. He is said to have migrated from Tirhut as early as 10th-11th century and settled in Begusarai Subdivison. The purpose of his coming over to this part was to take holy bath in the Ganges. On his arrival here he found the circumstances favourble. Chirain Misra established himself here and carved out a small kingdom. From that small kingdom, there arose a big kingdom of the Chakwars. They extended, their authority in different parts of the district and became a powerful force. They claim that Muhammad Ghori's army had to face a stiff opposition of the Chakwārs at Chakwārā (modern Chewara in P. S. Sheikhpura, District Monghyr). It is said that a fakir accompanied Ghori's army and it was believed that so long fakir would remain alive no one could be able to defeat the Muslim. Ultimately the fakir was killed and his tomb is said to be there. It is a well known fact that the eastward expansion of the Muslim power in north Bihar was at that time barred by the powerful Hindu kingdom of Mithilā under the Karnat dynasty and as such the momentum of Muslim offensive acquired a driving force in south Bihar. They (Muslims) occupied Nalanda and Odantpur monastries in south Bihar. It is not yet definitely known what other portions of south Bihar were conquered by Muslims during the period. It is very difficult to ascertain the actual history out of these folk-tales which are preserved till today as a piece of family tradition. Tradition asserts that the Chakwars had to wage a war aganist Malik Baya, a Commander of Muhammad-bin-Tuglak and ultimately Malik Baya was defeated and killed. It is said that Malik Baya's tomb is in Biharshariff. Traditional sources are conflicting. The Chakwars had to fight aganist the Lodi army. A thorough search for records in Chakwar belt will certainly yield good results. It is said that the Chakwar records are spread over different parts of Bihar.

Chak and Samho were the two earliest villages inhabited by the Chakwars. From Chak, the Chakwars came to be divided into 12 villa-

(Continued on page 16)

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History of the Chakwars based on Records

Before passing on to the actual history of the Chakwars, as described in the Muslim and the Company records, it is better to throw some light on the actual extent of the Chakwar kingdom and also on such Chakwar kings about whom incidental reference is made here and there. We have seen above that the Chakwar kingdom extended to Rajmahal in the east and Darbhanga in the north. The traditional sources point out that their kingdom extended upto Pargana Chai in Thana Bihpur[1]. This particular fact is corroborated by the Muslim and other sources. It is stated that Raja of Purnea and other inhabitants of that part of the Chakwar tribe were refractory. As a protection against these chiefs the fort of Jalalgarh was erected and a commandant was posted there. Saif Khan was deputed to chastise the Raja of Birnagar and other malcontents of that part of the country. Refractory conduct on the part of Birshah induced Saif Khan to cross the Kosi. He succeeded in chastising the Raja of Birnagar. After this exploit, Parganas of Dhaphar, Nathpur, Dharampur and Govari, formerly attached to Sarkar Monghyr, were transferred to the Purnea jurisdiction[2]. Nawab Zafar Khan conferred the office of Zilla Purnea and that of Commandant of Jalalgarh upon him and also settled on him the pargana of Birnagar alias Dharampur, Gondwana, and also the mahals and jagirs forming an appendage to the office of the commandant of the above fort. The aforesaid Khan expelled Durjan Singh, son of Birshah, the Raja of Birnagar and brought the aforesaid Pargana under his subjection and having thoroughly chastised the other malcontents freed the road from all perils[3].

In the first half of the 18th century, the disintegration of Delhi Empire had set in. The drama of Mughal history moved with extraodinary rapidity. The provinces had begun to raise their heads and within every province local chieftains took advantage of the chaotic political situation. Various kings and jagirdars ceased to pay taxes, and attempted to extend their territory. By that time the Chakwars

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1— *Narayan Shahi had established a Chakwar kingdom in Pargana Chai.*

2— *Heenter' Statistical Account of Bengal vol. XV P. 222.*

3— A. *Salam—"Riyaz-us-salatin" P. 36.*

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had become strong enough. That they had asserted independence is evident from the fact that they issued various land grants to various persons under their signatures and seals. Some such grants have been discovered by us. Out of the five grants, discovered so far, it appears that Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Samho granted 100 (hundred) bighas of land to one Harnath Tewari of Keonta near Dalsinghsarai (N. E. R.) in fasli 1135 (1726—27 A. D.). This shows that Bakhtawar Singh's sway extended at least upto Dalsinghsarai. We have the following grants of Raja Bakhtawar Singh : —

(i) Land- grant issued in the fasli year 1127 (1718-1719 A. D.). It bears the signature of Raja Bakhtawar Singh and the official seal is in Urdu. It records the grant of ten bighas of land to a particular person in village Salha.

(ii) Land-grant issued in the fasli year 1131 (1722—1723 A. D.)— Other things same as in the previous grant.

(iii) Land-grant issued in the fasli year 1133 (1724—25 A. D)— (vide-plate enclosed)—two land-grants of that year have been discovered.

—These two have the seal (in Urdu) and signature of Raja Bakhtawar Singh—Raja Bakhtawar Singh's signature is generally in Kaithi script in all the land grants.

(iv) Land-grant issued in the fasli year 1135 (1726—27 A. D.)—records the grant of 100 bighas of land to one in Keonta near Dalsinghsarai (N. E. R.)

(v) There is one more land-grant, but its date is missing. In all these grants Raja Bakhtawar Singh is called "Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh Deva Devanam" The title indicates that he was not merely a feudal cheif of a particular area but a real ruler of a territory, however small it may be. On the basis of these five grants we can say that Raja Bakhtawar Singh was ruling between 1718 and 1727. If the year mentioned in the land-grants be taken as the Muslim Era, then there may be some difference in the fixation of equivalent English dates. He might have taken advantage of the chaotic political condition and asserted his independence The Company records mention Bakhta-

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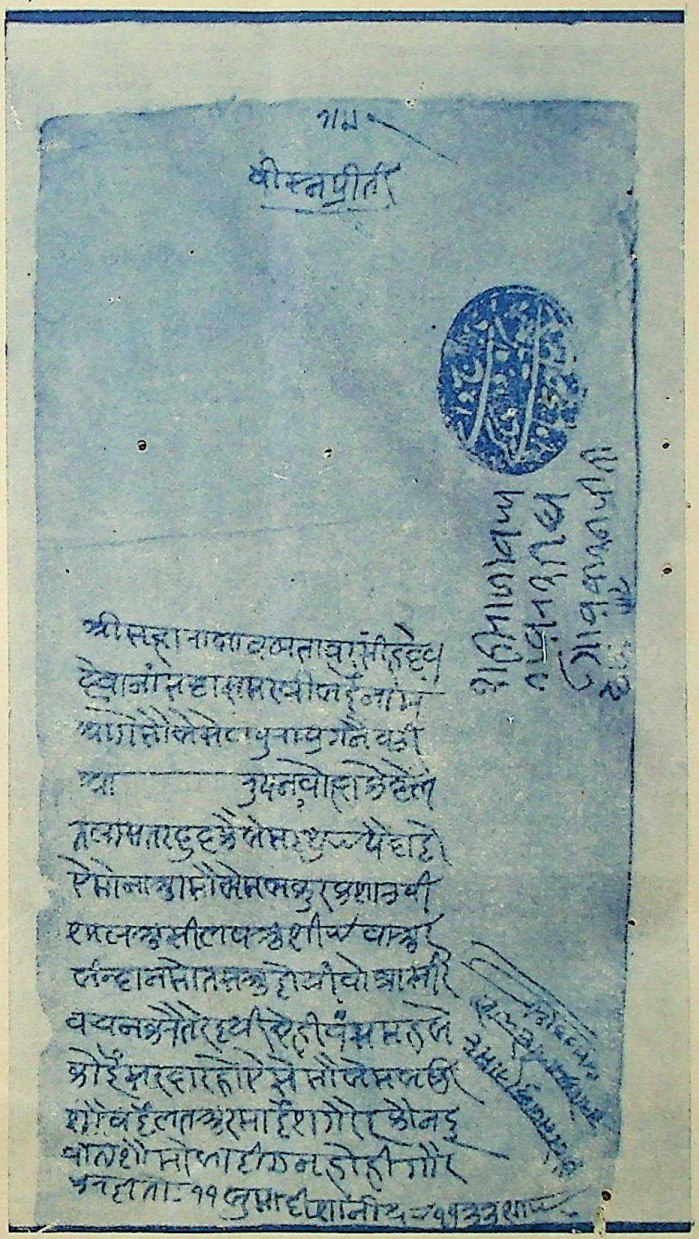

Photo by Chitrakala Studio, Begusarai.

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war Singh as the king of the Chakwars[1]. Thus it is evident that the Chakwar kings granted land to various classes of people for their maintenance. We have one more record of another Chakwar king[2] of granting land to a Muslim Fakir. From a grant, still preserved in a family, we learn that one Hajrat Makhdum Saiyed Sah Alauddin Bokhari came to Ballia in Hijri 900. There flourished in his family one Hajrat Saiyed Sah Mohiuddin Bokhari in the 1st half of the 18th century. He was a great saint and teacher. Raja Shivadatta Singh Chakwar was very much influenced by his personality. He was so much attached to this saint that he (Raja Shivadatta Singh) granted him 6229 bighas of land in village Ballia. The descendants of that fakir are still there. Raja Shivadatta Singh made this grant in the fasli year 1126 (1719—20 A. D.) This grant was respected by Allivardi and his successors and later on confirmed by the East India Company in 1828. His descendants enjoy this privilege even now.[3] This confirmation of the grant by the later rulers shows that Raja Shivadatta Singh also enjoyed the independent status otherwise his grant would not have been honoured by the later rulers. We are told that Allivardi and his successors respected the charters granted by Bakhtawar Singh. We further learn that one Ruko Singh Chakwar, uncle of Raja Bakhtwar Singh, took advantage of the chaotic condition in Pargana Pharkiya. Pharkiya was inhabited by Dusadhs. In the 15th century, a Rajput named Bishwanath Rai was sent from Delhi to restore order in this part and ultimately the Zemindari devolved on his posterity. In the year 1730 Raja Kunjal Singh was a prominent Zemindar of that area. Taking advantage of his weakness, Ruko Singh plundered the country and treacherously murdered Raja Kunjal Singh[4]. The Chakwars had become sufficiently strong in this part of Monghyr by 1730.

The Company records are also full of materials relating to the Chakwars of Samho. Muhammad Shah ascended the throne of Delhi

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1— Wilson-Early Annals of English in Bengal vol. III P. 271
2—I am grateful to my student Sahdeo Singh (IV year Arts) for this piece of information about Raja Shivadatta Singh Chakwar.
3—Cf-Safarnama Muzhari by Md. Halim Ansari P. 188.
4—Hunter opt, cit. P. 18; Monghyr Gazetteer P. 243.

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in 1719-20 A. D. By that time the strength of the Mughal empire had already become a thing of the past. The Britishers had started their trade vigorously in Bihar. In 1719 Edward Stephenson was appointed the chief of Patna with Thomas Falconer as his second. The Chakwars of Begusarai Sub-division had become very powerful and had asserted their independence. They defied the authority of the Subadar of Bengal and the Emperor of Delhi. They stopped payment of rent to the Government[1]. Their strength lay in the fact that they controlled the river-route (Ganges) from Monghyr to Patna. In those days river was the best trade route. They laid every thing, that passed on the river Ganges by Monghyr, under heavy contributions and thereby extorted a huge amount from the European traders. They did this simply to assert their independent status. They put to the European traders to annual heavy expense of a large armament to escort their boats carrying merchandise from and to Patna[2]. In 1718 the Calcutta Council noted that they would require a strong party of a hundred men to send with their boats carrying treasure for the settlement of their factory there as the Chakwars had grown extremely powerful at Conna and other places during the vacancy of Subadarship[3]. This also shows that as early as 1718 the Chakwars had asserted their independence and had become powerful enough to levy taxes on the European traders. The place, Conna, has not yet been rightly identified. Most probably it was Khanna near Warsaliganj police-station in Gaya district. On 27th August, 1719, Messrs Stephenson and Falconer of Patna wrote to the Calcutta Council from Chandi (?) on their way from Calcutta to Patna that they were twice attacked by the Chakwars who were very strong and had entrenched themselves by the river side. Chandi was at a distance of about thirty miles south-east of Patna. There was a fierce engagement for sometime between the European traders and the Chakwars but at length

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1—*Riyaz-P. 36 and P. 296; cf. Gladwin "A narrative of the transactions in Bengal" (1906) P. 79.*

2—*Holwell-Interesting Historical events P. 68-70. cf. Dr. K. K. Datta "Alivardi and his times" PP 14-5.*

3—*Wilson— opt. cit. P. 50.*

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the Chakwars were driven from their entrenchments, many of them were killed and some were carried prisoners to Patna On the side of the company a sergeant was killed and a drummer and a soldier wounded[1]. The Chakwars claim that they defeated the European traders on various occasions. Only July 11, 1720, Stephenson and Falconer wrote from Patna that the Chakwars "continue very strong" and requested for a strong party of soldiers[2]. On August 2, 1720, the Calcutta Council sent 200 European soldiers to guard the way to Patna as the Chakwars had "come to a great head" and that could at a little notice, double their numbers. By September 22, they succeeded in gathering together about 2500 horses and a great number of infantry, recruited from Buxar, and were "resolved to make an attempt" on the boats of the company[3]. From a study of the reports, it appears that the situation was very tense and the Europeans were certainly very anxious over the problem. The contingent was sent under the command of Major Richard Hunt. On October 14, the safe arrival of the boats was reported[4].

In Dec., 1720, Nasrat (Yar) Khan was appointed Governor of Bihar. He could not subdue the Chakwars. From the Chakwars records, it is evident that Chakwars were independent during his governorship. Bakhtawar had his own official seal. Had he been under the Nawab, he must not have used his own official seal. In the month of March, 1721, the Patna authority reported that the Chakwars had defeated a party of the horse sent by the Nawab. Upon this defeat, the Nawab had ordered 4000 horses against the Chakwars. The Chakwars, thereupon, evaded an engagement[5]. The Chakwars continued to be sufficiently strong and the Company's boat had to be carried with sufficient convoy. The company thought it better to augment the party of soldiers[6]. By 1721 Bakhtawar Singh had come to be recognised as the Raja of the Chakwars. Conna Raja was also very

1 *Wilson—P. 153.*
2 *Wilson—P. 255.*
3 *Wilson—275*
4 *Ibid-- 283*
5 *Ibid-- 325*
6 *Ibid – 353*

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strong. Jungalsaw, a great leader, joined with Conna Raja and bordered upon the Chakwar country and joined his force with the Raja of the Chakwars, Bakhtawar Singh. This alliance alarmed the European traders and they prayed for more soldiers[1]. In the month of October, Conna Raja was driven away by his own kinsmen. What happened afterwards is not actually known. From the Company records, it appears that the old brave Raja of the Chakwars died in 1730 and was succeeded by his son, a youth of seventeen years[2]. Unfortunately the records do not give us the name of the king who died, and the name of the prince who succeded him. Until further evidence is forthcoming, it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion on this particular point. This young prince, being influenced by the examples made of several Bihar Rajas, submitted to Allivardi[3]. The Raja acknowleged the sway of the Delhi Emperor and subjection to the Subadar of Bengal. Here the tradition gives us a clue to the cause of the defeat of the Chakwars by Allivardi. It is said that an official (most probably his Rajpandita) of Bakhtawar Singh betrayed him and gave out the secret to Allivardi on a promise of Rs 30/- per month by the latter to the former. After his victory, Allivardi granted a Sanad to that man confirming his promise of the said amount and that Sanad was honoured by Company later on. A frantic search is being made to find out that document, because that will show how treacherously Allivardi defeated the Chakwar Raja. It is known to all that treachery was one of the main traits of Allivardi's character. After the defeat of the Chakwars, an annual tribute was stipulated and was regularly paid for four years. A spot was fixed on thirty miles from the capital of the Chakwars (Sambo) where the prince met every year Nawab's officer on a certain day and it was agreed upon that they should have only thirty attendants on each side[4]. Holwell writes that heads of thirty Chakwars, who had gone to pay tribute to Allivardi, were severed and were sent back home and at the same time their capital was sacked and burnt[5]. This particular point

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1—Ibid, P. 371
2—Holwell Opt. Cit 69—70
3—Riyaz—P. 296; Holwell, 69—70.
4—Holwell—69-70.
5—Holwell—70-71.

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is also preserved in the traditional history. Allivardi is said to have granted Sanad to many Chakwar chiefs for various purposes.

The brave old Raja who died in 1730 must have been some other man than Bakhtawar Singh because we find that Allivardi, after having subdued the refractory Chiefs of Bihar, secured adhesion of a large number of Hindu-Muslim generals including one Bakhtawar Singh[1]. It seems probable that after being subdued by Allivardi, Bakhtawar Singh entered into friendship with Allivardi Khan and helped him in his consolidation of power. One Bakht Singh is mentioned as an ally of the Nawab[2] who led an expedition against the Raja of Tirhut. No last word can be said on the subject as materials are daily coming to light. A thorough search for the Chakwars manuscript is necessary.

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1 *Riyaz—P. 311.*

2 *Lalkavi's description of the battle of Kandarpi Ghat (in Maithili)*

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(ii) A REPORT ON

The exploration of Rani Godhna*

Nothing tangible is known to us about the antiquity of Rani-Godhna. In that village there is a mound known as "Majous Dih." Brick-bats and pottery pieces are found in abundance. It is said that a few hundred of years ago, river Ganges used to touch that point. To a great extent that mound has now been destroyed and various hutments have been constructed on it. Folk-tales about the antiquity of Rani-Godhna are given below.

It is said that Akbar stayed here for sometime along with his two wives—one Hindu and one Muslim. He had come here in connection with the conquest of Bihar. His arrival was commemorated by the establishment of two villages, viz, Akbarpur Rani in commemoration of his Hindu wife and Begamsarai of his Muslim wife. While Akbar was staying here some Brahmanas of Tirhut had come to take a bath in the Ganges. At that time Akbar was anxiously waiting for the return of his son from battle. Having learnt about the arrival of the Brahmanas from Tirhut, he asked them to forecast about the return of his son on the promise that he would grant them Jagir if their prophecy came true. Their prophecy came true and Akbar granted them jagir. The area of Pargana Akbarpur Rani, 8935 bighas in all, was granted to them as jagir in recognition of their loyal services to the Emperor. At present there are five tolas, viz, Narepur, Shivatola, Sravanatola, Ranitola & Begamsarai. Godhna is a separate village attached to pargana Imadpur.

These folk-tales are of no help practically when we have no other evidences of this area. Muslim coins have been found in most of the villages but even these are now not available. What we know from history is this that Akbar conquered Hajipur in 1574. Before Akbar's campaign several Pathan families had settled in Tirhut. Akbar made Hajipur the base of all imperial occupation. Tirhut was made a separate Sarkar and was put in charge of Khan-i-Azam, Governor of Bengal. Sometime an iota of truth is there in the folk-tales. It is likely that Akbar's army might have come upto this region to suppress the enemy and in commemoration of victory might have named a village Akbarpur Rani and Begamsarai.

For this report, I am thankful to Sri Ramkhelawan Roy, M. A., an inhabitant of Rani, now, lecturer in Hindi, G. D. College, Begusarai.

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(iii) INDIGO - PLANTATION

In Begusarai Subdivision

Long before the advent of the Britishers, Indigo was a product of North Bihar. Mr F. Grand, the Collector of Tirhut, in 1732, first of all systematised its cultivation on European methods. He wrote in 1785– "I introduced the manufacturing of Indigo after the European manner, encouraged the establishment of Indigo works and plantations and erected three at my own expense[1]." The British Government used to encourage the planters in all possible ways. This is evident from a letter, which the collector wrote to the planters in 1810. Begusarai Sub-division was an important centre of Indigo-plantation during the hey-day of the British Empire. Indigo plantation had taken the first place among the manufactures of the district. According to a report submitted by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Begusarai, it was pointed out that in 1869 there were five Indigo concerns at work, viz, Majhaul, Begusarai, Bhagwanpur, Begamsarai and Daulatpur. 19500 bighas of land were utilised for the purpose. By 1877, Indigo-plantation in North Monghyr came to be regarded as one of the chief industries. Out of the eleven Indigo factories, eight were controlled by the Europeans. Dom, Dusadh, Mushars and other low castes were generally engaged as labourers. In the 20th century, this industry was practically confined to Begusarai Sub-divission. Indigo plantation, later on, in most of the factories came to be substituted by other crops.

In 1901-2 there were following Indigo factories and outworks—

(i) Begamsarai-with outworks at Teghra Barauni, Nawada and Jhamtia.

(ii) Bhagwanpur –outworks at Agapur, Surajpura and Kirtaul.

(iii) Begusarai— (Locally known as Harakh)—outworks at Mashadpur, Mahna, Dhabauli and Mati Husar. Begusarai factory was built by Mr. James Hennessy in 1863[2].

(iv) Sisauni—Outworks at Bandwar, Gamharia and Kamalpur.

1—O'malley—Muzzaffarpur Gazetteer—P. 96

2—That is now owned by Sri Bishwanath Singh Sharma, Secretary, G. D. College, Begusarai.

Photo by Chitrakala Sa...

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(v) Majhaul—Outworks at Bishanpur, Birpur and Garhpura.
(vi) Nayagaon—
(vii) Sadanandpur—Outworks at Hitanpur and Samastipur.

Outworks of some Darbhanga factories were in Begusarai Sub-division. These were—

(a) Moghoul and Ramnagar—Outworks of Daulatpur.
(b) Malipur—outworks of Mangalgarh.
(c) Govindapur of Dalsinghsarai[1].

These Indigo-planters were the greatest tenure-holders in the Sub-division they held.

(i) 47,102 acres in Thana Teghra and Begusarai as temporary tenure-holder.
(ii) 9912 acres as proprietors.
(iii) 1450 acres as permanent tenure.

These planters considered profitable to be temporary tenure-holders and they thereby acquired local influence for securing labourers. Enormous profits were made. The workers were subjected to hard-labour and were badly harassed by the factory servants. The planters had no sympathy for the ryots, who were exploited in all possible ways. The ryots were forced to pay exorbitant rents and were subjected to humiliation. The planters acquired their property through various means and practically controlled the destiny of the locality. They had their association known as 'Bihar Indigo Planters' Association'. These planters were hard hit when in 1896, Germany introduced cheap synthetic (Indigo) dye into the world market and consequently Indigo-Industry received a set-back. The planters took to tobacco and sugar industry.

1—For all these imformations, I have depended solely on the Distict Gazetteer, Monghyr.

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Photo by Chitra

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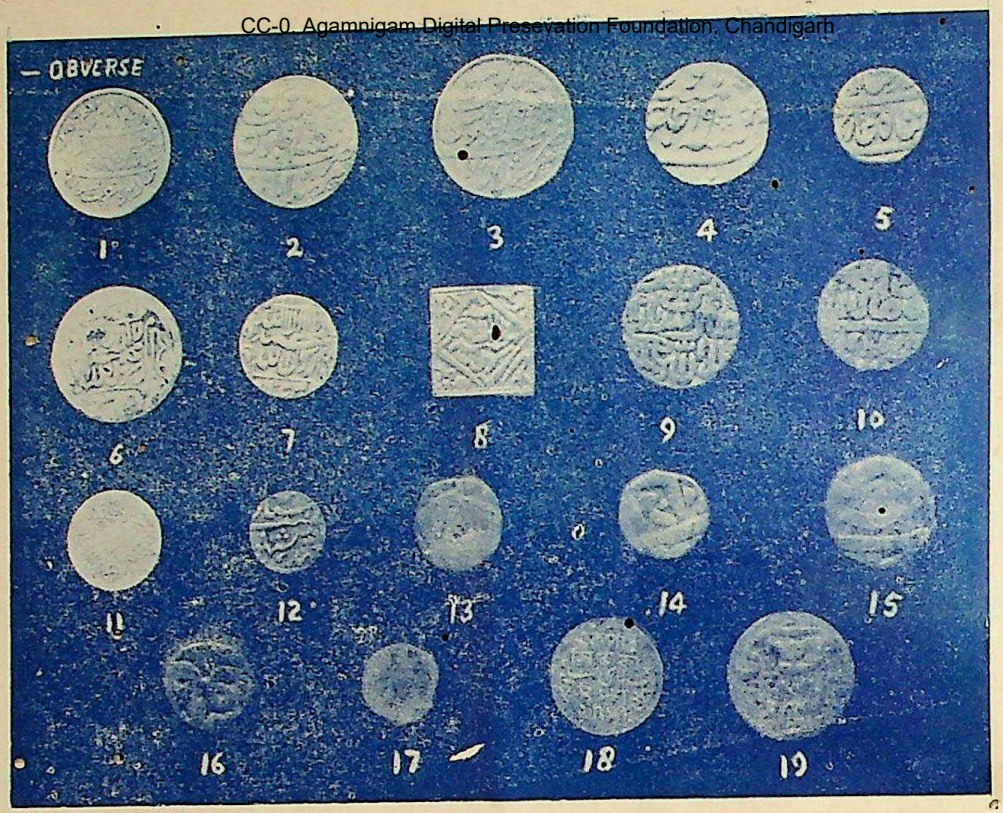

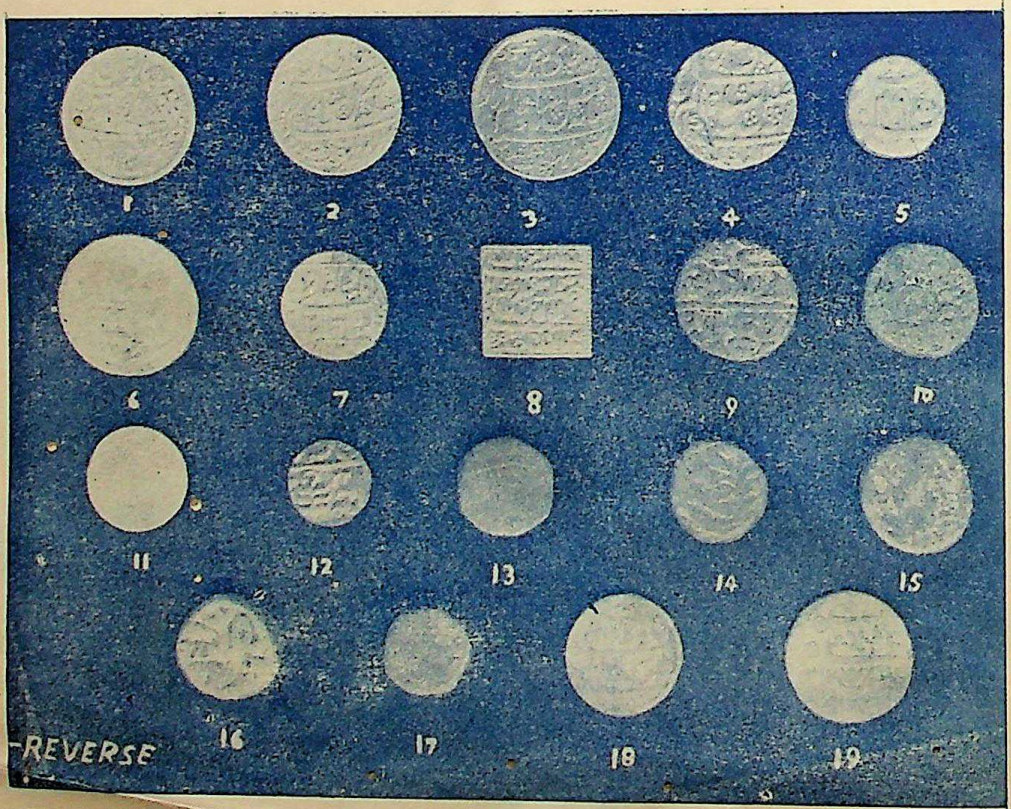

Photo by Chitrakala Studio, Begusarai.

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(iv) Catalogue of Muslim Coins

These coins have been collected from different parts of Begusarai Subdivision. These coins are now preserved in our Museum[1]. We are giving below a tentative reading of the coins. We are sure that the Scholars and Muslim nunismatists will throw more light on the importance of these coins.

Plates—No. 1-Obverse –

1 st line–Mo Sampat Mālūs.

[Silver coin] 2nd line–40 jalūs.

3rd line- chij charkha āvād

Reverse—1st line-Śah Alāchāmī dine Mohammed

2nd line-Śāhansā Fazal Sah Ālamebād

3rd line–Rajdbara Hapachat yalaśor.

No. 2—Obverse—

1st line same as in No. 1

[Silver coin] 2nd line—19 jalūs

3rd line-Charmire Pesadābād

Reverse– Same as in No. 1

No 3— Same as No 2

[Silver coin]

No. 4:—Obverse– 1st line disturbed

2nd line—19 jalus

3rd line disturbed—

Reverse—1st line-Hāmi Dine

2nd line-Fazale Śahālam

3rd line —120 Hijri (disturbed)

1—Mr. Yusuf of IV yr. Arts has helped a lot in reading the Script.

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No. 5-Obverse—1st line disturbed.

[Silver coin] 2nd line-29 (rest disturbed.)

3rd line-disturbed.

Reverse—1st line - Śāh (rest disturbed.)

2nd line—Śāhgār (rest disturbed.)

3rd line—disturbed.

(Arabic) No. 6—Obverse—Madina śāriffa (in Arabic.)

Reverse—Lā llāha il Allā Mahammadur Rasulullāh.

[Silver coin] Names of Abu Bakar, Usmān, Ali and Amma on the border.

(Arabic) No. 7—Obverse—1st line—disturbed.

2nd line—Bādśāh Gāje

[Silver Coin] 3rd line-Śāhkhān 23

4th line - disturbed.

Borders disturbed.

Reverse- 1st line—disturbed.

2nd line—Lā ilāha il Allā,

Mahammadur Rasulullāh.

3rd line—Gulām (rest disturbed). Borders disturbed.

(Arabic) No. 8:—

Obverse—Mention of Omar, Usmān, Ali

Abū Bakar on the borders.

[Silver coin] In the middle-Lā ilāha.....

Reverse:—1st line—Illā.....Mainallāh

2nd line—Helar Śāh

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3rd line— Jalāluddin Āla

4th line — Śāh Allāh ...(rest disturbed)

No. 9 Obverse — 1st line— disturbed

[Copper coin] 2nd line— Merā Ali (rest disturbed)

3rd line..... Dinullāh (rest disturbed)

Reverse — Blurred—

No. 10— Blurred

Copper coin]

No. 11—Blurred and Indistinct—

[Silver coin]

No. 12 Obverse:-1st line — Śarār (rest disturbed)

Copper coin] 2nd line— Hamdesnā (Do)

3rd line—disturbed

Riverse— 1st line - disturbed

2nd line-22 Elāzā (rest disturbed)

3rd line—Not read—

Nos. 13 to 17 — Some blurred and some not distinct and hence could not be read—

Nos. 18 and 19— are the copper coins of Shāh Alam.

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ges and these twelve villages again came to be divided into two groups, one consisting of nine villages and other of three. These nine villages were again subdivided into six parts. These divisions took place in the 17th–18th century. These persons had occasional tussle with the English East India company in the 18th century. According to the Chakwars, the Chakwar Kingdom extended from Rajmahal in the east to Tekari in the west and from Darbhanga in the north to the borders of Orissa in the south. It is said that Tekari was under the contol of the Chakwar Raja Bakhtawar Singh and Raja Sunder Singh was one of his commanders. After the defeat of Bakhtawar Singh, Sunder Singh established a separate kingdom of Tekari. Tradition asserts that Bakhtawar Singh had contest with one Kamdar Khan, a general of Allivardi and in this contest the Chakwar Raja came out successful. The same tradition asserts that Allivardi called a conference of ten Chakwar princes for the settlement of rent but treacherously murdered them and sent back their heads to Samho by a special boat.

(*Continued from page 2*)

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